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It our friends who favor us with manuscrints for publication wish to have rejected articles returns must in all cases sond stamps for that purpose.

Dealt With Accordingly.

In a letter sent to all or sundry of the nembers of the Cabinet Mr. ROOSEVELT warns officeholders who have been seeking election to the Republican national convention "with a wiew to advocating my renomination or proposing my indorsement by States conventions" that they will be guilty of "a serious violation of official propriety and will be dealt with accordingly."

Dealt with accordingly? Will this warning or threat remain mere words and wind? About the same hour when Mr. LOEB was exhibiting this writ of prohibition Mr. CURRY, Governor of New Mexico, was proclaiming in Washington the unchanged and unrepentant purpose of the President's friends:

"I have not talked with the President about his third term boom. No friend of the President has to. We are going to have six delegates from New Mexico, and the six will be instructed for THEODORE ROOSEVELT. I am not going to be a delegate, and I suppose no Federal official will be, but I will be at the convention whooping it up for the President. The real friends of the President need no instruction from him. They can go ahead and do what they think wise and best for

Mr. Curry wears the aureole of the Rough Rider. He can do no wrong. He is amenable to no discipline. He is irremovable ex officio, save by and with his advice and consent. If we record his declaration of intentions it is merely to show how stiffnecked the President's most bosom and fanatical friends are and how apparently unregarded are his writs of prohibition and his thunders of menace. If we may compare small things with great, so does an indulgent mother say to her unruly boy: "The next time you'll catch it!" and the youth grins and goes on making a nuisance of himself.

The "real friends" are "out for" the delegates. They will do what they think best for Mr. ROOSEVELT's interests. Apparently they assume that this covness and these protestations are but the gestures and patter of the comedy of Nolo præsidere.

Socialism and National Defence. Since M. CLEMENCEAU in his remark-

able speech at Amiens denounced Professor JAURES and Professor HERVÉ for \$12,000,000,000; that it also guarantee all urging their Socialist followers in the commercial credits, all products of the their own officers sooner than on their German fellow workmen, the question whether socialism is inevitably a solvent. of patriotism and incompatible with a nation's independent existence has been the principal topic of discussion in the Paris press. Hitherto, however, French writers have treated the question in an academic way, as if the political consequences of socialism were purely hypothetical. It was reserved for an English newspaper, the London Mail, to show by a concrete example from the history of the New World that a State organized on Socialist principles is doomed to swift dissolution when exposed to a relatively slight exterior shock.

The example, of course, is furnished by the Inca civilization of Peru, which succumbed far more quickly to PIZARRO than did the Aztec power in Mexico to CORTEZ, though the latter conqueror was a man of much greater ability and had a much larger military force. At the first glance the reverse would have been expected, for it was a loose and inharmonious confederacy which the Aztecs had founded in Anahuac, whereas, starting from Lake Titicaca and Cuzco, the Incas had established a firmly consolidated and intensely centralized State. There is no doubt, however, that the State was organized on Socialist principles, and hence it easily collapsed,

PRESCOTT, the historian, has told us that when the Spanish explorers discovered Peru they found there a nation run on Socialist lines, in which all labor was not for individual advantage but for the public good. Every one from the age of five to sixty had to work, and to work for the benefit of his neighbors as well as of his own family. They were all unacquainted with money and had nothing that deserved to be called property. Everything grown or manufactured was removed to Government granaries and stores, whence officials issued to each man as much as in their opinion should suffice for his needs. Idleness was punished, industry was rewarded. Unwholesome labor was regulated. In the judgment of a high Spanish authority it was impossible to improve upon the system of distribution, so carefully accommodated was it to the condition and conduct

In a word, what PEARRO encountered in Peru was an embodiment of ideal it possible for the colleges practically to hire play-Socialism. A competence for all; the right to work; a premium on industry; In this way strong, full grown men often are pitted sloth renalized; old age pensioned; fac- egalast small boys, and football injury follows." tory acts-what was this but a Utopian erumbled into dust, whereas a similar act team, which has always unblushingly MONTEZUMA in relatively individualistic retainer or guaranty from Mr. Cary EGIB. tives tracing upon the Spaniards, who at the experimental game, for the public were well nigh exterminated in the noche | dearly loves something free, whether it one can do this only by dying at an

of each worker.

after a long and desperate struggle? The huge Inca empire went to pieze a stroke because in it the Peruvian and the Pennsylvania State College, the had no personal freedom and no personal interest. The London Mail lave its finger on the vital truth when it points out that the great incentive to honest industry, the desire to better one's condition, was lacking. The Peruvian's intellect had never been sharpened by fighting the battle of life. He lacked manliness. He was merely an animated machine; a slave during work hours, one who had nothing to say about the disposal of his crops or wares; a child to whom necessaries were doled out from the public stores, as it were by a nurse. It was not to be expected that after generations had been subjected to this Socialistic nursing men who had never had the prospect of rising and never known the fear of want should display patriotism and energy in

no individual stake. Hence the Peruvian empire fell at the first resolute blow. This concrete historical preceden drives home the warning uttered by M. CLEMENCEAU. The ideal Socialist State can only be made practicable by a complicated system of laws and a multitudinous bureaucracy, which are incom patible with personal liberty. A State thus organized produces not men but human machines. It tends inevitably to destroy manliness, energy and independence of character. It is inimical to political independence, social progress and individual improvement. It obviously does not make for scientific or

defence of a country wherein they had

ntellectual advancement. The fact that it should have been left for an English newspaper thus powerfully to reenforce the plea addressed to patriotic Frenchmen by M. CLEMENCRAU is obviously due to the slight attention paid at the present time in France to American historians and the lessons deducible from the New World. Among his own countrymen to-day DE Tocque-VILLE has few or no successors.

Wealth Guaranteed.

At Washington, November 21, Mr. WILLIAM J. BRYAN, the well known expert on financial questions, advanced an nteresting scheme. He proposed that by act of Congress the Government guarantee all deposits in national banks, the banks in turn to "agree to reimburse the Government for any losses incurred. Thus would peace of mind and assurance of pocket be the constant companions of depositors in national banks and, oozing from them, bring comfort to all.

The particular ground upon which this scheme is open to criticism is its limited scope. It is subject to at least a suspicion of special if not of class legislation. The total deposits of the country in banks of all kinds, national, savings, State, private, and in loan and trust companies, are reported as exceeding \$12,000,000;000. About one-third of the sum is deposited in national banks. A considerable percentage of the national bank deposits is the loose change of malefactors of great wealth. Most of the money of the "peepul" is in the other institutions, for which Mr. BRYAN proposes no guarantee. His disregard of this fact comes as a surprise

and startles us. We respectfully propose an extension of Mr. BRYAN'S plan. We suggest that the Government guarantee the whole eries, the volume of water in our rivers, and all other interests directly or indirectly subject to guarantee. It is to be understood, of course, that all Government guarantees are to be guaranteed by some other guarantor. The process is amazingly simple, and there can be no doubt that it would be a panacea for all our financial and commercial woes and trials. Such a broad plan would relieve the Bryan idea of all taint or suspicion of special legislation. A weary world has been waiting long for a scheme which would give equal value to the speculations of the foolish and the investments

of the wise. We have been led to believe that under the present system of national bank inspection the treasure of depositors is as safe as treasure can be in a world in which moth and rust corrupt and where thieves break through and steal. So well is it watched, so diligently safeguarded, that another of our distinguished financiers, the honored President of the nation, is strenuously urging the adoption of the same national espionage and control over all corporations. We fear that Mr. BRYAN did not leave his conception in the oven for a proper length of time.

Free College Football.

A movement to eliminate the commercial spirit from college football seems to enjoy the patronage of one who frowns upon the sordid and smiles upon the purely utilitarian and ethical in these days of moral regeneration, Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

On Thanksgiving Day the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg will play a game of football with the Lehigh University team, and the public will be invited to scramble for seats. On the same day the elevens of the Western University of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania State College will struggle together on the gridiron and the public will be expected to pay to see the contest. Representing Mr. CARNEGIE, Director HAMMERSCHLAG of the Technical School explains the new

" It is the intention of the Carnegie schools to cultivate the real spirit of sport, if possible, and climinate the gate receipts idea so far as possible With the loss of gate receipts there will be better football, better college sports of all kinds, and also less in they to players, for the gate receipts make ers to make their teams better than some other one.

A programme padded with advertissocialist community? How then did it ing, if it can be procured, will be sold at harren that when PIZARRO seized the the free game, and thus the Technical person of ATAHUALPA, the Emperor of School hopes to pay expenses. It is not Pert, the whole vast empire of the Incas stated whether the Lehigh University of violence performed by Cokrez against accepted gat money, has received any and fe levalistic Mexico brought the na- There will no doubt be a good attendance

friste, and who triumphed at last only be chewing gum or chromos, stirring contest is promised between the Western University of Pennsylvania latter of which has been a victor over Cornell this season, we fancy that lovers of football will also swarm to the field where these elevens play and cheerfully pay the price asked for tickets.

We doubt whether the great Eastern colleges will follow Mr. CARNEGIE's lead. There is a general impression that they furnish the best sport in football available, and as there is a quick and large sale for tickets to see the contests they give, and as athletic fields are laid out and kept up with the proceeds-at Yale they talk of constructing a stadium with the receipts from college games—the Carnegle movement is not likely to make much headway. If it should ever be decided not to sell tickets to football games at New Haven, Cambridge or Princeton, the general public would be excluded from the games and they would become exhibitions only for college men and their friends.

The Great Twin Brethren. Not since Solomon talked of cabbages and kings with the Queen of Sheba has there been such a deposit and clearing house of wisdom in one place as the Washington confabulation of the most illustrious Bryan Republican and the most illustrious Roosevelt Democrat. Mr. ROOSEVELT could afford to be glad. Mr. BRYAN ought to have been glad, even if he felt a little pinch of pain when he went by a bathroom or a clothes closet The great twin brethren must have held sweet converse about the old favorites, MOSES, ABSALOM, NABOTH, Federal li-

censes for corporations, and so on. Why does Mr. BRYAN seek to be re nominated President? He must be lawyer enough to recall the motto: "Who does by means of another does on his own hook." Is it too metaphysical, is it even mildly paradoxical, to say that Mr. BRYAN is already serving his second term in the White House?

"Hands Up!"

In an address to the International Association of Chiefs of Police at the Jamestown exposition recently WILLIAM A. PINKERTON gave credit to Old BILL MINER, who escaped from the New Westminster Penitentiary in British Columbia on August 8, for first using the phrase "Hands up!" while engaged in his professional activities as a highway robber. Old BILL's early exploits earned for him from Mr. PINKERTON the characterization of "one of the most remarkable singlehanded stage and train robbers who ever operated in the Far

MINER never belonged to a holdup band, never posed as a bad man and never committed a murder. He was a methodical and businesslike bandit, one of the pioneers of the industry he followed on the Pacific Slope. In 1869 he was serving a term in San Quentin Prison, in California, for stage robbery. After his release, in 1879, he held up the Del Norte stage in Colorado, getting \$3,600. In this crime he had the assistance of one LEROY, who was captured and hanged by the vigilance committee. MINER took the booty to the East, and in Chicago and Michigan passed as a California capitalist. When the money was spent he returned to Colorado, and then to California, where, in 1881, wit three companions, he waylaid a stage between Sonora and Milton. He was captured and sentenced to imprisonment for twenty-five years. He was released

On September 23, 1903, MINER and two others robbed an Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company train at Mile Post 21, near Corbett, Ore. His assistants were captured, one of them being wounded seriously, but MINER escaped in spite of a reward of \$1,300 which was offered for his arrest. On September 10 of the next year MINER held up the transcontinental express train of the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Mission Junction, British Columbia, getting \$10,000 in gold dust and currency. The Dominion of Canada offered a reward of \$5,000 for his capture, the railroad and the Dominion Express Company offered the same amount, and the province of British Columbia offered \$1,500. This made MINER'S arrest worth \$12,800. His answer was to attack the same Canadian Pacific train, this time at Furrer, on May 9, 1906. The engineer was compelled to haul the mail ear a mile from the rest of the train. MINER thought the express packages were in the mail car. and when he found they were not he abandoned the job and made off. The constabulary and numerous posses pursued him, and on May 14, 1906, he was taken with two companions. He was serving a life sentence when he broke

Mr. PINKERTON did not tell the police chiefs on what ground the credit of inventing the phrase "Hands up!" is given to Old BILL MINER. The command fits so exactly the purpose and needs of the highwayman that it seems almost impossible it should be only half a century old. Mr. PINKERTON knows a great deal about Mr. MINER and his kind, however, and it would be a bold man who would question the accuracy of his statement on this interesting subject.

Living on Velvet.

We have often mentioned the effect of annuities in prolonging life. Originally, perhaps, the argument was to a certain extent a judicious hypothesis, but fact claps it on the back again and again and acclaims it as irrefutable truth. Mrs. BETSEY GAGE of Brooklyn, for example, was 100 last week; and a hundred in Brooklyn is nearly as old as 50 in Manhattan. She bought an annuity at 72 and another one at 78. She has them yet, and may she have them for years to come! She was, we assume, a sickly woman, until fortified by haying something to live for and on.

So much we may say without incurring any suspicion of recommending annuities "as an investment." No, we merely take hold of one of the deepest rooted instincts of insured humanity, zeal to "beat" the insurance company. As a rule early stage of the game, a process most THE SUPREME COURT AND "THE inconvenient for yourself, however encouraging to posterity. We of the endowment brigade have lost, perhaps, most or all of that exaltation which that flattering unction of "past results' used to give us. "The Sirens," says Professor Shidble of Bonn, "were the life

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insurance agents of antiquity." Still nursing the unconquerable hope how shall it be achieved? Well, the dream of the aging philosopher is to buy an annuity and live to be a centenarian. Even then the company will use you as an advertisement, but you can afford it. You have lived on velvet for a generation.

The football games between the Columbia fraternities have resulted in a severe scalp wound, a broken ankle, and for one player a long period of unconsciousness. Dr. BUTLER's young men evidently do not intend to allow him to deprive them of all the benefits of a college education.

Senator HANSBROUGH would have a central bank, at Chicago, "away from the speculative atmosphere." Thus the calm, unshakes solidity of the city by the drainage canal obtains recognition.

The Hon. TIMOTHY L. WOODBUFF is to preside over an imitation by the Columbia students of a national convention. The selection of Mr. Woodaurr is highly appropriate, a mock statesman for a mock

The National Anthem

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am ouzzied to see in your columns as yet no proposal to adopt as the national the one hymn we possess which by its poetry and melody is worthy to be the inspiration of a great people. The "Battle Hymn of the Republic" is unequalled by any other national song in loftiness of sentiment and purity of patriotism, though the air doubtle n the popular esteem through its identity with that of "John Brown's Body" and its association with civil war, but the dignity and inspiring quality of the air might well insure ts acceptance notwithstanding

My memory recalls a body of German stu-dents on their holiday walking trip, tramping along a Saxon mountain road, weary and dispirited with the day's exertion, when the professor (a famous name to this day, a generation after his death) called for "John Brown." Instantly every tired back stiffens, every foot steps out and falling into the awing wo score German throats take up the air. And so it is the "Battle Hymn of the Repubic," rather than the "Wacht am Rhein," which brings us with cheerful heart and elastic sten the inn which shelters us for the night.

"Oh, say," let us "see" no more! NEW YORK, November 24.

A Prohibition President. From the Charleston Evening Post.

Prohibition seems to be the only question

n which there is any enthusiastic interest in the South. It might be good politics to make t a national issue through the Democratic party. Perhaps we could win on that and settle other policies after we get into power. The Grandfather of His Country TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Yester

day my little daughter, aged five, asked if George Washington was not Mr. Roosevelt's

little boy! NEW YORK, November 23. From the Charleston News and Courier.

There is no better man than John A. John on. If the party shall select him as its stand-

ard bearer the party will triumph. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will Associate Justice Brewer be deported or put

in the class of "undesirable citizens"? W.

Tale of Two Mistresses and a Maid TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There is no class of workers at the present time, or indeed at any time, who call for sympathy less than domestic ervants in good families. This class of employees is sure of comfortable lodging, good fare, no matter what the state of the market, and few calls on the purse. Just now, when young women by the thousands are losing employment in factories, mills to economize, some serious consideration seems timely. Domestics had better think whether they are not wise to take and try to keep places even at reduced, wages certainly without raised wages, and ousekeepers should think whether the time has

To illustrate, a cook was engaged last week for a family of four for \$25 a month. Before the day was out a maid with whom she had formerly lived brought her word that her lady would give her \$30 The cook said she would stay in her place for \$30. Sore put to it, the lady yielded against her con-Then word came that she was

At the end of the week she came back to beg for ress, who, as might have been expected, had as little principle with her maids as with her felle ousewives. The displaced cook at last account was still waiting with a crowd in an intelligence

If mistresses and maids would act with reason, common sense and conscience, one phase of this winter's problem would be in a measure solved. NEW YORK, November 23. HOME MAKER.

Search for Hair.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your stor. Dr. Darlington's crusade against wood alcohol in bay rum calls attention to the thousand and one sure cures" for baldness on the market. I know, or I have tried them, and the bair has fallen out just as merrily as before. Now, I know scores of men who have wasted their substance in riotous scalp culture with amazing success-pocket and scalp have both been cleared. Some have paid special course is that the long, stiff hair, weak at the root but good for years if used lenderly, has been yanked out in handfuls, a feeble growth has crept in place and withered away like sown in stony places. The last state has been worse than the first.

Now, will not THE SUN confer a benefit by one ing its columns to the man who has been cured of a case of baldness, or helped, if this man does exist? Let him come forth and deliver th to the crowd of anxious baid. But I do not anticipate, Mr. Editor, that you will find much invasion your sacred space. NEW YORK, November 23.

Thoughts of the Women of San Francisco TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mrs. Lovell

White, president of the Outdoor Art League of San Francisco, headed a band of women who worked at the polls during the recent election there in be half of the amendment to provide playgrounds for the children. The women districted the city and stood near every polling place handing the voters cards asking them to vote for the play-grounds. The amendment carried and the women are happy. But some of them are now saying that it would have taken them less time to vo playgrounds themselves then to stand all day at the polis urging others to vote for hem.

DORCHESTER, Mass., November 23.

Home. Thanksgiving Dinners.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For any one living alone in a boarding house or hotel Thanks-giving Day is a very lonely time, and many people with homes often selfably forget this. If a housekeeper cannot afford an elaborate dinner she often hesitates to invite guests, not realizing that "a plain home dinner" is as much a treat to a person who lives at a hotel as a meal at a restaurant is to a person who usually dines at home. And on a holi-day a simple meal in a homy atmosphere is infinitely preferable to a lonely repast at one's club. Let me suggest that those who read this should think over the list of their friends and invite some one who would otherwise be alone.

NEW JURISPRUDENCE,"

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: As an id to the restoration of public confidence the attention of the country should be called to the remarkable address of Mr. Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court at the meeting in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening last. The propriety of a Judge attacking even indirectly the President of the United States will perhaps be criticised by those who also question the propriety of the President making an attack upon Judges. These, however, are days of new deas and new methods in diplomacy and stateeraft, and with this subject I am not now concerned. What I desire to empha size is the deep significance of the address both on account of what was said and also on account of the person who said it.

In the Northern Securities case the nine Justices of the Supreme Court were di-vided as follows:

FOR THE COMPANY. Harlen, Brown, McKenna, White, Fuller, Hotmes, Peckham.

Since that decision Mr. Justice Moody has taken the place of Mr. Justice Brown but if he is to be governed in his judicial decisions by the convictions which controlled him as Attorney-General it may be sumed that he also would have decided against the Northern Securities Company The substitution, therefore, of Mr. Justice Moody for Mr. Justice Brown does not affect the general character of the court and Mr. Justice Brewer still holds the balance of power.

The decree asked for by the Govern in the Northern Securities case was apon two broad propositions:

First: That the mere possession of the power to control traffic or business of any kind constitutes the offence of monopoly. In other words, as soon as an associa of men or a corporation becomes big and strong enough to control its particular ine of business it becomes a monopoly and illegal.

Secondly: If a monopoly comes into existence under State laws, and although expressly authorized by State laws. Con gress can suppress it as a burden upon interstate commerce.

It is not entirely clear that even Justices Harian, Brown, McKenna or Day fully accepted either of these propositions, but whatever may have been their opinion it is entirely clear that Mr. Justice Brewer, while concurring with them in voting against the Northern Securities Company agreed with the four dissenting Judges in absolutely rejecting the propositions and the reasoning upon which the Government's case was based. Further, in order to emphasize his dissent from the other four Judges and to limit the scope of the actual decision, he stated at the conclusion of his opinion:

tions for fear that the broad and sweeping lan-guage of the opinion of the court might tend to unsettle legitimate business enterprises, stifle or retard business activities, encourage cessary litigation.

Mr. Justice Brewer also suggested that the word "reasonable" should be read into the Sherman anti-trus; law.

In accord with this he is reported to have said among other things on Tuesday night Let it ever be remembered that justice is essential, but constant shifting from one plan to another in search of ideal justice often defeats itself in purpose. Justice is never secure while order and stability are destroyed. Again:

This country is full of constitutional lawyers ust now. Words and phrases are given more elasticity than rubber, and so stretched to include everything which an excitable people clamor for. It seems plain that the purpose of Mr. Justice Brewer in making these and similar utterances was to convey to the country in these trying times a further word of assurance that the Supreme Court of th uphold order and stability "against the clamor of excitable people" and to repudi-

similar bodies abroad.

Conservatism has so far been the navy's worst enemy. Many people are so constituted that whatever they have done they consider best, and few are broad minded enough to acknowledge an error when it is discovered, and of such minds the navy has its abare. Article 252 is a remnant of days gone by, and to-day there should be nothing to prevent our officers from expressing their opinion in a manner that is becoming to them. They wish to do so not for the sake of getting more pay nor for the sake of shirking work, nor for the sake of having a better time, but for the sake of getting better tools, so that when the hour comes they will have proper tools to fight with, for they realize that personal bravery and willingness to die are not ate among others the doctrine of our "new jurisprudence" to the effect that a corporation or aggregation of capital as soon as it becomes big and strong becomes an offence against the law, and although legal under State laws may be suppressed by the Federal courts and liquidated under Federal receiverships. As suggested above, and as I also pointed out in my article on the Northern Securi-

ties decision in the Columbia Law Review (June, 1904), it is by no means clear that any member of the United States Supreme Court would accept in its full length and breadth this amazing doctrine. But even assuming that four of the Justices would carry the Northern Securities decision to its extreme logical consequences, we have this word of assurance from Mr. Justice Brewer that the majority of the court may be depended upon for sound and safe doc trine.

It may be said that a margin of one vote as between order and chaos is altogether too narrow. But narrow margins have hitherto in the history of this country proved sufficient for our needs. It was a narrow margin when General Washington was crossing the Delaware; when our Federal Constitution was under debate; when Lincoln was elected President; when Mr. Bryan was defeated as candidate for the Presidency in 1896; and perhaps history will record that the margin, although narrow, was sufficient when Mr. Justice Brewer cast his deciding vote for maintaining the fundamental rights of property.

Health and long life to Mr. Justice Brewer GRORGE F. CANFIELD. NEW YORK, November 48.

"The Candid Friend,"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The analety mne genus, to separate Catholicism from the Papacy is truly touching. The tyro in warfare, logical or military, knows the maxim "Divide and conquer." The lawyer "distinguishes" his case from the decided case apparently against him; the General, unable to beat a united enemy, cuts him in two-and defeats each part in detail. So the "candid friend" of the Catholic Church and the self-styled "liberal" masquerading as a Catholic hope to divide the body of the Church from her ohief Blahop, to attack the centre of unity founded upon

the rock of Peter.

Their hope is vain. "Thou art Peter [addressed to Simon) and upon this rock I shall build my Church" has not been abrogated by Mr. Goldwin Smith or "Liberal Catbolle." How short sighted Christ was! He should have known, as Mr. Smith does, that a worldwide and agelong organization could grow and flourish and keep His doctrine a church? John Jegowe Roomer. hould a Church?

NEW YORK, November 23. A Morningside Critic.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Professo all literature recalls at times the lines: "Spirits are not finely touch'd,

But to fine lesues."

For it can be asserted without fear of dogmatizing that writers like Mark Twain, who try to idealize commospiaces, can have only a passing fame. As Joubert, an admitted authority, says: Good taste in literature is a faculty of slow growth."
And as Professor Matthews compares Mark Two . 'a work with "Gil Blas," to the disadvantage remember the Archbishop's advice to his over-zealous valet: "Adleu, Monsicur Gil Blas, Je vous souhaite toutes sortea de prospérités, avec un peu

NAVAL REPORM.

252, Navy Regulations, reads as follows:

prevents any communication (with the pub-lic. But the same regulation does not pre-

vent the "high authorities," such as bureau

chiefs, from regularly handing out to the press information that is laudatory of their

The apparent object of regulation 252 is o prevent "any information in regard to the

foreign policy of the United States being given to an enemy." Those who are en-

trusted with policy making are not going to give it away. The real object of this navy

regulation is to prevent "any comments or criticism thereon or any official instructions,

reports or letters upon any subject whatever," and therein lies all the trouble. Nothing

whatever can be discussed after it receives the sanction of the Navy Department, board

Department is perfect, or at least must be tacitly so acknowledged by all officers ashore or afloat, whether they believe it or not. The

Department has from time to time allowed a

sonal bravery and willingness to die are not likely to win battles when the fighting ma-chines are five years behind the enomy's. H. REUTERDAHL, Associate United States Naval Institute, NEW YORK, November 23.

Cost of Living in Switzerland.

From Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

By degrees it has become more and more expensive, until the point has been reached where a prominent

woman who spends her winters in New York and her summers here has made the assertion that the necessaries of life cost more in Geneva than they do in New York. The increase in the cost of these

necessaries was already marked in the years 190

ffect January 1, 1906, gave a new impulse to the

There are very few things that have not advance

in price. Bread, meat, wine and chocolate are all on the increase. Milk, butter and eggs have reached prices never known before. Nearly every-

thing being dearer, shopkeepers, shoemakers, laundresses, barbers, fuel dealers, all follow the movement with higher rates. Cotton manufactures are almost the only articles that are cheaper.

year both in quantity and quality owing to the cold season, and this has had a tendency to increase prices. The vintage in the Canton of Geneva amounts to nearly nothing. In the large Canton

prices will vary. An average price will be abou

50 centimes a liter (9.65 cents per 1.0567 quarts). The hotels both in the mountains and in the open country have not had a profitable season; in com-

parison with the season of 100s, which broke all records in the number of visitors, it has been very unsatinfactory to them. There were few days that

were very hot, and the summer was so short that many residents remained either in their city homes or at their country places. To make matters were

falls in the value of nearly all shares and bonds

of industrial concerns, especially those making motor cars, a branch of national industry that has

me very important. Shares in the ch

Age of the Legal Wig.

From the London Morning Post.

of the eighteenth century, when it had become the fashion at court. Bishops continued to use wigs longer than their elergy, but they have discarded

A Personal Panie.

And through the night he thought of thieves
And all a-tremble heard
The lightest quiver of the leaves
Whene'er a branch was stirred;
He nursed his treasure with dismay.
To sleep he tried in vain.
He promptly sought the bank next day
And put it back again.

From the Washington Star.

A man there was who had some cash,
He put it in the bank.
To leave it there he vowed was rash.
One day when values sank.
And so he hastened down the street
And stood out in the rain
With anxious heart and weary feet
And drew it out again.

And yet again arose the doubt Which vexed his soul full sore. Again he drew his money out, Then gut it back once more. He couldn't work: he caught a chill; And felt relieved to find

very ancient. It was introduced, I imagin

The use of wigs by Judges and barristers is not very ancient. It was introduced, I imagine, to-

ustry have also fallen.

of Vaud it will be very irregular and w

Geneva until about twenty years ago had the

putation of being a cheap place in which to live.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Article From the National Geographical Magazine Iceland is, as William Morris said, "the Greece of the North," It produced in the 252, Navy Regulations, reads as follows:

All persons belonging to the navy or employed under the Navy Department are forbidden to publish or to enuse or permit to be published, directly or indirectly, or to communicate by inserviews, private letters or atherwise, except as required by their efficial duties, any information in regard to the foreign policy of the United States, or concerning the acts or cheasures of any department of the Government, or of any officer acting thereunder, or any comments or criticism thereon, or any official instructions, reports or letters upon any afficial instructions, reports or letters upon any afficial instructions, reports or letters upon any tweifth and thirteenth centuries a literature unparalleled after Rome before the golden age of England and France, in character drawing, in passionate dramatic power, in severe, noble simplicity, in grim humor. All the characters of the Sagas live and move to-day. Every hill and headland and valley in the island is full of their presence. The elander of to-day knows them by heart. It is as if every Englishman, from pauper ject whatever, or to furnish copies of the same to any person without the permission of the Navy Department. No person belonging to the navy or to king, knew Shakespeare's historical plays and could resell them more or less in his or Department. No person belonging to the savy or employed under the Navy Department shall act as the correspondent of a newspaper, discuss in the public prints matters pertaining to the personnel of the naval service, or attempt to influence legislation in respect to the navy, without the express authority and approved of the Department. Any violation of the provisions of this article will be noted in the record of the person concerned.

This respectations in heigh discussed in the her own words. It has kept the national times alive through evil times. It has preserved the language almost untouched time and foreign intercourse.

THE LAND OF FIRE.

Plain Living and High Thinking of the

Nowhere is the contrast between man and his surroundings so glaring as in Iceland. Buried in snow and darkness, deprived of every comfort, living on rancid butter and dried fish, drinking sour whey and milk, This regulation is being discussed in the dreused like his servants, seeking in a little boat his food, yet a cultured mind, possessing an intimate knowledge not only of the his-tory of his own country but of Greece and naval service more at present than at any previous time. As the navy to-day is our main reliance in war, our diffears believe that it is impossible to make the navy more efficient unless its needs can be freely and fully discussed by the men who are to fight our ships in battle. The information that Rome; a poet fond of throwing off satires, intellectually and morally the equal of his European guest, considering himself your equal and refusing to be ordered about by a or sewspapers have from time to time rich Englishman, owner of several square miles of land and hundreds of sheep, with a in some instances, of very superficial nature. In Great Britain every daily paper has a naval expert on its staff, a man who is thorpedigree going further back than that of his visitor: a jack of all trades, a blacksmith in his smithy, boat buildier and carpenter, an artist in filigree work, a carver in wood, an rager reader in books, he has universal education up to the degree to which it is useful oughly trained in naval matters, and who has enough technical knowledge to discuss any naval question, and this knowledge prevents him from being a tool of any faction.
With us it is different. The newspapers naturally go to the officers for their information. Our officers refuse to speak or be

There are no schools in Iceland, yet every own work. The consequence is that the people do not get a clear impression of our naval standards, and the views presented by our higher officers are not at all in accord

There are no schools in Iceland, yet every child at 12 can read, according to the parish statistics. In no country in Europe are so many books printed and sold, in proportion to the population. A population of only 18,000, acattered in many hamlets, has twelve printing preases, the earliest being established as far back as 1530; about 100 books annually, fourteen newspapers and eight periodicals are produced to satisfy the literary needs of this little nation.

Yet this little nation.

Yet this little nation and the literary needs of this little nation.

Yet this little nation.

Yet this little nation.

Yet this little nation.

As a modern lesson of the healthfulness of human life lived in close contact with the free, wild life of nature, such as would have delighted the heart of flousseau or Thoresto. As a proof that this life is healthy I give the example of a clergyman who died four years ago 113 years old, having managed to live all his days healthy and happy on Co (8130) a year, the average stipend in the Icelandio Church.

The sheep yield food and clothing. Their

his days healthy and happy on C3 (8130) A year, the average stipend in the Icelandio Church.

The sheep yield food and clothing. Their wool is pulled off in the spring, carded, spun, woven in hand looms, and worn undyed, you make shoes of their skin and spoons of the herns. Every opportunity is seized for the telling of stories and reciting of poems. Only the milk ewes are kept at home in the summer to be milked: the rest of the sheep are gathered in from the mountains in autumn, notice being given at church from the pulpit. The autumn gatherings, with people sitting on the walls of the stone enclosure telling stories, are quite Homeric. The winter evenings are spent with each member of the family busy at work in the same room; the men on their knees shaving the wool off sheep skins, making ropes and nets of hair; the wonten using spindle and distaff, embroidering, &c., afford a still better opportunity for stories and guns.

There are even wandering minatreis who gain their livelihood by reciting prose or poetry, which they know by heart, at various farmhouses till they exhaust their stock.

OVERLOADED HORSES.

Department has from time to time allowed a fairly open discussion in the Naval Institute, a publication semi-official in character. Many new ideas have been presented and many suggestions for the improvement of the navy have been made. The Navy Department, secure in its belief that the public never sees these papers, has allowed considerable latitude and free speech, but whenever there has been any attempt to criticise the papers silence upon the subject has been quickly enjoined. Not long ago Lieutenant Yates Sterling, Jr., for making some comments upon the inefficiency of certain bureaus, was almost "manhandled" by the Department and the Institute itself printed its regrets. Common Sight at Ferries Which Should Interest the S. P. C. A.

Department and the Institute itself printed its regrets.
Surely many suggestions for improvement may well come from the seagoing service. Reform has rarely been insugurated from within the walls of bureaus. Nearly all the improvement that has been made, particularly in gunnery, has come from the seagoing officers. It hus been the result of continued criticism and suggestions even at the cost of the commissions of the officers who made them. It was only through the personal influence of the President that such reforms have been established. Had it not been for him the reformers might be in Guam or some other hot place where their professional arder would cool off sufficiently to nearly all matters relating to the navy. In he first place, the public owns the savy, and as an owner is very such interested. It To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUNof November 21 there is an extract from the Beriner Tagebiat describing the work of the Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Horses in Germany. I thank you for publishing it, as it may stir our half asleep society for similar humane purposes to some systematized activity. Foften cross the ferries, and I can bear witness that the loads upon trucks, especially in the early hours, with which horses are forced to struggle are almost beyond bellet.

At the Ninety-sixth street and Past Blyer force.

At the Ninety-sixth street and East River ferry have seen trucks so heavily loaded that horses from other trucks had to be brought into service to start the trucks.

protection and care of dumb beasts squandered on an expensive site and an expensive building? All as an owner is very much interested. It should have an intelligent understanding of the issues placed before Congress. The Navy League was formed to undertake this work, but I regret to say that its work has been of little value compared with that of an expensive site and an expensive building? All that is needed is a good sized office in any convenient location. This building should be sold and district, where trucking is principally done. What-ever is done abroad is done well and thoroughly, and it would be wise if our society fol of our German friends.

Whatever we do is half done, though is costs

many times the sum expended abroad to do thing well. A FRIEND OF THE HORSE. NEW YORK, November 23.

Congressmen's New Offices.

From the Boston Heraid.

The greatest lettery of all time, as far as the flouse of Representatives is concerned, will be "putled off" about the middle of Pecember. It eats, when the newest and greenest member has a chance to draw the most coveted place in the hall, and the floor leaders run the risk of having a desk n the back row.

The House office building, with 400 suites of rooms in a marble structure occupying an entire city block, will be opened for occupancy about that time. There are pleasant suites on the north front facing the street car lines and but 200 paces from the House. There are also suites on the south front, more quiet, but located 400 paces from the House. As no Congressional initiage at 20 cents per will be allowed on these peregrinations, the rivairy will be been for choice. It is proposed to assign the suites by lot, grouping the members by States, so that the Bay State fourteen or the Granite State two or the Pine Tree State four or the Green Mountain State two will be in adjac nagnificently built and magnificently furnished

The rules and regulations to govern the lawgivers are also a matter of much discussion. One rule, for the enforcement of which some plausible method is sought that will not give offence, is that he building shall be regarded as a man's chat would restrict the list to qualified visitors.

Machine Mined Coal.

Prom the Chicago Tribune.

One of the most notable features presented by the statistics of bituminous coal production during the last year or two is the increase in the use of machines and in the quantity of machine mined coal. In 1889 the percentage of machine mined tonnege was 23; in 1998 35.1. In the number of machines in use and in the amount of machine tonnegers in use and in the amount of machine ton. machines in use and in the amount of machine ton-nage as in the total production of coal Penn-ayivants stands far in the lead, with 45 per cent. of the number of machines and 45.5 per cent. of the machine mined coal. West Virginia stands second. Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana rank next, These States contribute more than 90 per the total machine mined coal.

News From Fish Creek.

From the Camden (N. Y.) Advance-Journal.
B. J. Shaver, the barber, is lathered with the reasies.

Frank Jones and bride are home from their wedding trip. Mr. Jones has severed his engagement at the milk station.

R. S. Tuttle opened the paint season in Camden very early and closes the season this week by touching up the exterior of the residence of A. W. Brooks on Liberty street.

on Liberty street. C. H. Elplick is putting an upright on his house.

t improves it very much.
While Stace has purchased a fine horse from George Seaton is suffering with a large boil on

his right hand. It is very painful. Market for Dried Locusts.

From the Rhodesia Herald.

Quotations are invited by the Cape Department of Agriculture for the supply of dried locusts during the forthcoming season in bags of not less than 75 pounds net, delivered free on rail at the nearest railway station. The locusts must be thoroughly dried before being bagged and the bags guaranteed free from earth or stones. It may interest our readers to know that two raisers of poultry in the Cape Peninsuia state that as a poultry food they Cape Peninsula state that as a poultry food they find dried locusts most suitable if given in the warm mash. They then efficiently take the place of the

imported American meat scraps, and are much Making Provision. Mrs. Knicker—Cetting a new set of furs?

Mrs. Bocker—Yes, James says it will be a cold
day before he has any money to spare.